Hon. Jul. L. of Lacy.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian will [illegible]

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

DEBATE

In the Legislature of North-Carolina,
On Mr. FISHER'S
ANTI-CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS.

From the Raleigh Register.

After a motion had been made by Mr. Bynum to postpone the Preamble and Resolutions indefinitely,

Mr. *Fisher* said, to meet the wishes of some of his friends, he had consented to a modification of the first resolution. That Resolution was drawn up in the usual form—*instructing* our Senators, and *requesting* our Representatives; but, there were some gentlemen, opposed to caucusing, who yet doubted the propriety of the Legislature *instructing* our members of Congress. To meet their views, he was willing so to alter the resolution, as [illegible] *Caucus*, fairly before the House. Of course, then, such gentlemen as were opposed to the practice of Caucusing at Congress, would vote for the resolutions; while those in favor of this usurpation of the rights of the people, would vote against them. With these explanations, Mr. F. said, he would proceed to consider the subject.

When our forefathers came out of the revolutionary war, they had but half accomplished the great objects for which they had gone into it; they had fought the battles of liberty, and broken the yoke of foreign tyranny; but it yet remained for them to secure, in permanent institutions, the principles and rights for which they had so profusely shed their blood. This was not an ordinary work; it required time, wisdom and patriotism to accomplish it; and we see, it was not until after seven years of trial, that our government was fixed on a firm basis, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This constitution has now been in existence, for 36 years; it is the work of some of the wisest heads and purest hearts, that ever lived; and if it is not undermined by the insidious encroachments of that subtle spirit of aristocracy which is ever on the alert, to steal the power from the many, to give it to the few, it will not fail to secure to our posterity the blessings of liberty, for ages to come. This constitution, *we* have *sworn* to support; and, it well becomes us, to raise our voice against every practice which goes to violate its spirit, or its letter. Such, said Mr. F. I consider to be the practice of holding caucuses by members of Congress, for the nomination of Presidents of the U. States. The second article of the constitution expressly *prohibits members of Congress from acting as Electors.* What does this article mean? Does it intend merely to prohibit members of Congress from bearing the *name* of an elector; or does it not clearly intend to prohibit them from exercising the *functions* of an Elector? Names are used for the purpose of conveying to the mind an idea of things; and, it is not material what names you give, if the thing itself is the same: It is the *duties*, the *functions* of Electors, that the constitution forbids members of Congress from exercising—no matter, whether exercised in the *electoral college*, or in a *Caucus*. If what members of Congress do in Caucus, is virtually exercising the functions of Electors, it follows, of course, that they do the very thing which, by the constitution, they are permitted not to do. What is the object of a Congressional Caucus? The friends of the measure, themselves, tell us, that the object is to induce the people to vote for some one person as president, who otherwise might not be voted for, and of consequence, otherwise would not be elected. Now, in this object, they will either fail, or they will succeed. If they fail, then the caucus was useless, and should not have been held; but if they succeed, then does it not follow, that they have effectually succeeded in exercising the functions of Electors—in doing what the constitution prohibits them from doing? in making a President for the people? This being their object, now, said Mr. F. I would ask if ever a congressional caucus has failed in its object? It never has. In 1816, after much management, a caucus was got up at Congress. Out of all the members of Congress, 119 only attended; the rest being opposed to it; of those who attended, 65 voted for Mr. Monroe, and 54 for Mr. Crawford. Mr. Monroe having a majority of the caucus in his favor, he went forth as the nominated candidate, and accordingly was elected. Now will any person contend, that Mr. Crawford would not, at this moment, have been President, if he had succeeded in the caucus? But as anxious as that [illegible] President, they gave up all hopes as soon as they failed in the caucus. In fact, as soon as Mr. Monroe was nominated by the caucus, his election was considered secure, and all further opposition ceased; and, when the people of North Carolina were called upon to vote for the Electors, they considered it so much of a farce, that not more than one vote in ten was given in; they felt that it was unnecessary to spend their time in going to the polls to vote, when the caucus had already decided the election. Is it not plain, then, that members of Congress, by means of these caucuses, do, *indirectly*, what by the constitution they are inhibited from doing directly? It is certain, then, that the constitution of the United States, prohibits members of Congress from acting as electors; and it is equally clear that the intention of that instrument is to exclude them from any agency whatever, in electing the president, except in the event of no election by the people. Now let us enquire what are the reasons of this prohibition? Madison, Jay and Hamilton, in a work that will remain a standard as long as the constitution lasts, inform us, that the reason of this inhibition was, to guard against "cabal, intrigue and corruption." The framers of the constitution were wise men; they knew the depravity of the human heart; they had seen in the history of our government to what lengths ambition would lead men; that many had waded through corruption and blood to reach their object. They knew that the *Presidency* of this great republic was a prize at which men of the greatest talents, and most inordinate ambition, might aim; and it was to be feared, that some of these would stop at nothing to gain it. To guard against such men, on such occasions, it was tho't wiser and safer to confide the election to the people, than to intrust it to a *fire-existing* body of men. The people, at the same time, throughout the union, vote for electors—these electors are thus created, as it were, in one day; and, before they could possibly be corrupted, they have convened, executed their trust, and dispersed again: So that there is no possible chance of corrupting them. But is this the case with members of Congress? They are elected nearly two years before hand; and, for a considerable part of that time, are on the spot at Washington, where the intrigue and management is going on: they are a tangible, pre-established body, and are subject to be operated on by the arts and management of the candidates, who are also generally on the spot.

Members of Congress, like members of this Legislature, are not always elected for their virtues and talents; a combination of circumstances, without regard to these qualifications, sometimes place them in Congress. When there, they are not less fallible, than before elected; nay, if any difference, they are more so, for the very atmosphere of Washington city seems to create a hungering after "loaves and fishes." There are in every Congress, a greater or less number of the members seeking after preferment, either for themselves or for their relations or friends. It is known, that at the session of 1820, not less than one-third of all the members were applicants to the cabinet for the offices created by the Florida Treaty. Is it not reasonable, then, to suppose, that the man who will have the offices at his disposal, can, by holding out hopes, operate on those who are so anxious to obtain preferment? To shew that it is, let us look to past experience, and consult the opinions of those more conversant than we are with the way in which things are managed at Washington. Mr. Taylor, a distinguished citizen of Virginia, an uniform republican, and one not unacquainted with the history of caucusing, in a speech delivered last summer, says of *Congressional Caucuses*—"The mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, calls out loudly for amendment. The present method is the result of *intrigue—sanctioned too, by most of the members of Congress; a most palpable fraud upon the rights of suffrage.* The power of correcting this evil is vested in the people, if they will exercise it. *Let them discharge those members who uphold a presidential caucus*, and substitute those in their places who will use their utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the Federal Constitution as will produce one uniform mode of elections, by districts, in each State throughout the union. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a President and Vice-President of their own choice." One of the reasons why I quote the opinion of this gentleman, is, because he is of Virginia, and there are some in this house who will esteem them the more on that account.

It will be remembered that in 1816, Mr. Monroe and [illegible] were candidates for the Presidency. The Revolutionary services [illegible] his important services during the war, and his great experience in civil affairs, had pointed him out to the American people, as the successor of Madison. As to Mr. Crawford, he had no such claims to the office; nevertheless, he was pushed forward as a candidate, and by management came near being nominated by the caucus. To give an idea how members of Congress may be influenced on these occasions, I will read, said Mr. F. a few extracts from the editors of the National Intelligencer, made at the time. These editors are very intelligent gentlemen; they were eye-witnesses of the intrigues and management that were carried on for the purpose of making Mr. Crawford President. These gentlemen tell us, "*that when Congress first met, no other candidate was publicly spoken of but James Monroe.*" They add, "We consult our inclination, and probably the interest of the great Republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a *combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will.* Again, "it is a fact we believe, that the *activity and fire concert* of the opponents of Mr. Monroe, and fastidious delicacy of his best friends, which prevented active exertions in support of his nomination, together, produced a state of things ASTONISHING to most of the people of the United States, who expected nothing less than that division of sentiment which prevailed among their Representatives." Again;—"*On their part*, (the part of Mr. Crawford's friends) *no exertions were spared. As no labour was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object.*" "If one half the exertions had been made by Mr. Monroe's friends that were made by his opponents, the nomination would have been as unanimous, as it certainly would have been as Congress first assembled—*when no other candidate was publicly spoken of but James Monroe. This is a fact, which we ought not to overlook.* These gentlemen, further give it as their opinion, that to refer the election to the people, "*would greatly narrow the scope for* [illegible] *and venality. It would, moreover, carry the possibility of the popular will being defeated by a* CABAL, *which is* NOW *possible to say the least of it, &c.*" This is the testimony of those who were on the spot, and were attentive to the passing scenes, preparatory to the *caucus* of 1816. I shall, said Mr. F. read one more extract. Mr. Niles, one whose republicanism, honesty and truth, have never been doubted, in speaking of the *caucus*, that is to determine the approaching Presidential election, says, "I had a pretty near view of some of the proposed hidden things that are going on, and do verily believe, just as surely as that I shall die and account for my acts, *that quasi bargains have been made, as for the sale of votes, and that these bargains will be brought into a* CAUCUS, *if composed of the members of the present Congress.*" This, then, is the nature of a caucus, that is to deprive the people of their just privileges in chusing a chief magistrate. But these are not the only republicans who have disaproved the practice of caucusing. In every congress that has held a caucus, there are many republicans who condemned it. I take pleasure, said Mr. F. to mention among these the name of our elder senator, Mr. Macon; he never attends caucuses. In the caucus of 1812, only 17 out of the 36 senators attended; and only 65 out of the whole number of representatives attended; so that only a minority of two fifths were present at that caucus. With this view of caucusing, can the people continue to tolerate a practice which is not only a violation of the constitution, but an usurpation of their just rights and privileges?

But even admitting that caucusing by members of congress, is not a violation of the constitution, or does not usurp the rights of the people, yet it is improper on another ground. By the constitution, in the event the people make no election, then the choice is to be made by the House of Representatives, voting by states. It is certainly highly improper then, for the members to prejudge the case by going into caucus, and solemnly binding themselves to support this or that candidate. They go into caucus and vote for a president; they return home, and at the election for electors, vote a second time for their man; they go back to congress, and in the House of Representatives vote a third time; so that they have three chances while the people have but one.

Mr. F. further observed, that he could readily anticipate many of the arguments that would be brought forward in defence of the congressional caucuses. One of them would be, that they were necessary to prevent the election from going into the House of Representatives; for if it goes into the House, the choice will go by states—each state giving but one vote. At first appearance, this is a plausible argument, but it will not bear examination. The federal constitution, it most be kept in view, is a work of *compromise*. When the members from the different states met in convention to form a new constitution, they soon found that it was a work of immense difficulty—so conflicting were the feelings, interests and views of the several states. We are told, that at one time, they were on the point of breaking up and returning home, without having come to any conclusions: but inspired by the spirit of patriotism, they renewed their labors. Each section of the country gave up some of its views in order to gain other; and thus by mutual *compromise*, they formed the federal constitution, which never would have been formed on any other principles. Mr. F. said he would very briefly notice three of the principles of compromise adopted in the constitution. The first was, that the small states should be protected from the overwhelming influence of the great ones, by being admitted to an equal weight in the Senate. Without a concession of this kind in their favor, the small states would never have gone into the union. The next *compromise* was in favor of the southern states—the partial representation of our slave population, by which we gain one-third of our weight in the House of Representatives. The southern states never would have adopted the constitution without some provision of this nature. The third principle of compromise, is intended further to operate in favor of the small states; it is, when the nation fails to elect the President, that then the election shall be made by the states, each giving one vote. Mr. Madison, in his remarks in the Virginia Convention, speaks of this part of the constitution as an important *compromise*, designed to conciliate the small states. This, then, is a *compromise*, and the avowed object of a caucus is to defeat this provision of the constitution. Heretofore, caucuses were against party—now they are against the constitution. What would we say, if the members from the non-slave holding states were to go into caucus to defeat that part of the constitution, which allows three-fifths of our slaves to be represented, and thus to deprive us of one third of our weight in the general government? Would we quietly permit them to do so? No—we would cry treason! and march either to defend the constitution or to dissolve the union. Now, cannot the small states with equal justness, cry out against a caucus, that scheme to destroy the provisions of the constitution intended to operate in their favor? Surely they can! We should not forget the golden rule of doing to others, as we wish others to do unto us. One part of the constitution is as sacred as the rest; if any part is more so than others, it certainly ought to be those parts formed on the principles of concession and compromise: these it were that brought the states together, and a violation of these, more apt than any other, may dissolve the union. To hold a caucus, then, by members of Congress, for the purpose of defeating the express provisions of the constitution, is certainly doing what they have solemnly sworn not to do—it is violating the constitution, is cheating the smaller states out of their just powers, and the people out of their rights.

It will be objected to the election going into the House of Representatives, that a *minority* of the people, will be able to elect the President. In reply to this it may be said, that it is not likely that such a combination will ever take place between the small states; but even if it does, no danger can follow, when it is considered, that the election must be made from one of the three highest of the candidates voted for by the people.

When the people elect members of congress, it is with a view to legislation; when they choose electors, it is with an eye to the President: hence the people, in the electoral college, are represented; but in the caucus they are not. But suppose the members do carry into the caucus, the wishes and feelings of their constituents. The first thing they do is solemnly to bind themselves to support the man who receives the most votes, though he may be one of all others most obnoxious to the people. Again, we will be told, that we ought now to sanction a caucus, because caucuses have heretofore been held. The force of this argument is, because members of Congress have heretofore done wrong, we must justify them in repeating the wrong—thus, precedent is becoming law; but, it is to be hoped, the people of the U. States, will put a stop to it, before it becomes as irrevocable as the laws of Media and Persia. Mr. F. said he rejoiced to see that the people were already taking the alarm; that they began to see the dangerous tendencies of the practice of caucusing, and that they were raising their voices in every part of the nation against it. Our sister state Tennessee, [illegible] ced it, and we may expect to see it put down in every quarter of the nation. In North-Carolina, caucuses have been unpopular; they will become more so. The vote we are about to give on these resolutions, will not be concealed from the public—it will go forth, and the people will see who are their friends, and who are for giving up their rights.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Howard, captain Holdridge, at New York from Havre, files of the Paris papers to the 16th of January, containing London dates to the 12th, have been received. The following summary and extracts, copied from the Commercial Advertiser, embrace every item of interest.

DESIGNS UPON SOUTH AMERICA.

We have given below an article from the London Courier, respecting a naval armament said to be fitting out by the [illegible] government at Brest, with all possible expedition. The editor of the Courier more than hints that this expedition is destined to operate against S. America.

The same letter which contains the foregoing information, states, that the French Admiral, recently returned to Brest, from the West Indian station, has declared that complete "anarchy exists in all the South American States; but that, altho' there are to be found in the different provinces partizans of every different sect from Royalists to Republicans, yet none advocate either the sovereignity of Ferdinand, or submission to Spain." This opinion coming from such a quarter, together with the speech of the American President, is said to have greatly cooled the ardor of the party in the French Cabinet, disposed to assist Spain in regaining possession of those provinces.

A *Te Deum* is also directed to be chaunted throughout Spanish America and the Indies. The Courier Francais of the 14th says, "this decree can only be regarded as an actual form; but it is worthy of remark, that the Spanish government, while it has the air of taking no account of the destruction of its power in countries, which it still includes in its decrees, has renounced its exclusive and rigorous principles, by confirming a part of the officers, and promotions granted under the constitutional regime.

Several Spanish officers who arrived at Bordeaux, are said to have been thrown into prison.

The king of Spain has issued one of those silly and impolitic decrees relative to

SOUTH AMERICA,

which have so frequently been promulgated during his imbecile reign. By this decree he abolishes, what never existed in the colonies, the constitutional system; orders the inhabitants there to perform *Te Deum* to the Almighty for the preservation of his person and family; disbands the imaginary constitutional Militia; suppresses the convents, which the patriots had long ago done; and finally declares it to be his royal pleasure that persons holding offices not created under the constitution (of which none were in existence) should retain them, provided their conduct *had* not rendered them unworthy.

LONDON JAN. 11.

An opinion has recently gone abroad, both in Paris and in London, that the South Americans will be allowed the option of purchasing their independence in hard cash. There is some novelty in the transaction, even as a matter of political speculation. It would appear even to bear its own failure on the face of it.—When the metropolitan power descends to bargain away its authority in this manner, it may be fairly presumed that it despairs of obtaining any thing by the force of arms. And what attention are the collonies likely to pay to a power so reduced?

GREEKS *and* TURKS.

A passenger in the Marcellus arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, which he left the 20th ult. states, that intelligence had been received at that place the day preceding, of important successes obtained by the Greeks.

The Greeks continued to capture all Turkish vessels, several of which, richly laden, had fallen into their hands.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 10th December, acknowledge that the fleet which the Captain Pacha had brought back with him, amounted to only fifteen vessels, which were in a "bad condition." This had caused a number of meetings of the Divan, which had given rise to several reports.

COMMUNICATIONS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At a partial meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, held in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 9th of February last, (being Court Week,) for the purpose of adopting some plan to ascertain the sense of the people relating to the Presidential question, the following resolutions were passed:

1st. *Resolved*, that a general meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg and citizens of the district, he requested to attend in Charlotte, on the *first Wednesday of April next*, to express their opinions relative to who ought to be our next President, and to adopt some measures in relation thereto, as the common good may, in their estimation, require.

2d. *Resolved*, that the foregoing be published in the Western Carolinian.

JAMES PORTER, *Chairman.*
THOMAS J. POLK, *Sec'y.*
March 6th, 1823.

[Notwithstanding the above meeting is called a *partial* one, we learn that a large collection of people attended it; and that the friends of Gen. *Jackson* were decidedly the most numerous at the meeting.]

Washington City, Feb. 28, 1824.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian:

SIR: In looking over your paper of the 17th inst. which some gentleman, unknown to me, has been kind enough to favor me with, I am sorry to see that some person who writes over the signature of "a voter," has evidenced a disposition to misrepresent me, and consequently alarm [illegible] with the idea of my having attempted something in Congress, by which they were to be seriously affected. If this was the first attempt that had been made on the same principle, I should perhaps not think it necessary to notice it; but with a view of preventing improper impressions being made on the minds of honest men, who would not wish to be misled, nor take undue exceptions, and for their satisfaction exclusively, I state, that since I left home there has been, from a respectable source, committed to my charge the memorial that this voter must have allusion to, in his sarcastic publication, accompanied with a request to submit it to Congress. In conformity with my duty as the representative and organ of a free people, I complied with the request, without any apprehension of infringing upon the constitution, (as the honorable voter seems to think.)

Therefore, having done nothing more than every candid man will at once see and readily acknowledge was my bounden duty, I hope this honourable voter will not be seriously alarmed, and I could wish that he would cease to unnecessarily alarm his neigbours; for I can assure him, that if the wishes of the memorialists should ever be met by Congress, that neither the constitution, himself, nor his Southern negroes, will be affected thereby.

JOHN LONG, Jr.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: It appears that a very serious misunderstanding has taken place among the Trustees of the Western College. It was the uncontradicted opinion of the board, at their last September meeting, that the last annual meeting would be merely nominal, with a view of keeping up the charter, till some fortunate occurrence should justify them in proceeding. We are not informed that either Congress, or our own General Assembly, have, on any condition, promised to give us assistance; or that any wealthy individuals have proposed to endow the college, or even a professorship. How, then, have things changed? The 30th of March will happen on the week immediately preceding the meeting of Presbytery, which will render it very inconvenient for those who might be expected to attend both those meetings; and, indeed, very few of the rest can spare time from their other duties, to spend a week at Lincolnton, on business which they have found cannot be done.

If these notices and appointments which have appeared, have not originated in a want of recollection, they must have for their object the baptism of some petty grammar school, or some mushroom academy, with the dignified name of College. Change the site where you please, and nothing greater can be produced by the funds which the Trustees command.

Those who subscribed to the funds of the Western College, understood that their subscriptions were a trial of their strength; and as it is universally confessed that they are insufficient, many of the subscribers consider themselves released from obligation to pay their subscriptions. Any attempt, therefore, to compel payment, will be viewed as an act of outrage against those laws which ought to bind the community together.

I have always found that the most effectual way of accomplishing any public business, is to attempt it with the approbation of those who have to bear the burden of it; and the most effectual way to defeat any project, is to attempt to force freemen to do what they are determined they will not do. I therefore most sincerely regret that any portion of the Trustees should be willing to adopt such measures as will, most probably, render it impossible to have a respectable college, when our population and resources may be a little increased.

A TRUSTEE.

CONGRESS.

The limits of a weekly paper are insufficient to give any thing like a detailed journal of the proceedings of Congress, and, at the same time, to do justice to other subjects that urgently claim our attention. Indeed, the daily papers at the seat of government, are constantly complaining of the want of room for the insertion of their congressional reports. In a weekly journal, like ours, therefore, we are compelled to epitomise the proceedings; and it is with much difficulty we are enabled, by this course to give a connected idea of what our representative servants are doing; but there is no other alternative,—we must either cull the best fruit, or reject the whole tree.

In the following retrospective view of the proceedings of the national legislature, we have endeavored to collect whatever appeared of most immediate interest to our readers.

Editor Western Carolinian.

IN SENATE.

Feb. 16.—A petition was presented from a company of volunteer artillerists, in Pennsylvania, praying they might be received into the service of the U. States, for the purpose of improving themselves in military tactics. *Feb* 17; most of the business of this day, was of a private nature. *Feb.* 18; the president communicated a report of the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the appropriations and expenditures of the naval service. The military committee reported a bill to provide for the improvement and discipline of the militia of the United States. A bill was reported, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. States, by the purchasers of public lands. *Feb.* 19; the bill for the final settlement of land claims in the territory of Florida, came from the other house, and was agreed to by the Senate. *Feb.* 20; the Senate was engaged nearly the whole of this day, on the bill establishing a road through the territory of Florida, from St. Augustine to Pensacola; the bill was finally ordered to a third reading; adjourned to Monday. *Feb.* 23; a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to expenditures in the Indian department, was received and read; and a communication from the Post-office department, relative to the number of clerks employed therein, was also received and read. *Feb.* 24; a message, of considerable length, was received from the President of the U. S. relative to the payment of the Massachusetts militia, for services during the late war; which was read, and ordered to be printed. *Feb.* 25; a bill was reported for the better security of public moneys in the hands of marshals, clerks, and attorneys. The bill to repeal, in part, a former act to lessen the compensation of marshals, clerks and attorneys, in certain cases, was read the third time, and passed. *Feb.* 26; a resolution was agreed to, instituting an inquiry into the expediency of attending the judiciary law; the remainder of the day the Senate was engaged in private petitions, claims, &c. *Feb.* 27; the Senate was occupied nearly half this day, on the military appropriation bill—more particularly on the item relative to the military Academy at West Point; it was finally postponed for 3 or 4 weeks. *March* 1; a preamble and resolutions of the legislature of Indiana, expressing their approbation of the remarks of the President of the U. S. in his message to Congress, relative to the struggle of the Greeks for liberty, and relative to the interference of the Holy Alliance in the concerns of South America. The Senate adjourned at an early hour on this day, to attend the funeral of Mr. Ball, of the House of Representatives, who died on Sunday the 29th ult.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 16; the house did but little this day, except receiving and referring petitions, remonstrances, &c. The Tariff bill was taken up, and discussed, but no decision had thereon. *Feb.* 17; one memorial from Virginia, against the Tariff bill, and two from New-York, in favor of it, were presented this day; the house again went into a committee of the whole on the bill, but came to no decision on it. *Feb.* 18; a bill was reported for the relief of certain distillers in the U. States. The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the appropriations and expenditures for the naval service of the U. S. for the year 1823, &c. One petition in favor of the tariff, was this day presented, from Vermont; and the said bill was taken up by the house, and some discussion had thereon, when the house adjourned. *Feb.* 19; the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire whether the passage of the Tariff bill would diminish the revenue of the United States; and if so, what course it would be expedient to pursue, to supply the deficiency. The house then took up the military appropriation bill; the sum appropriated for the use of the military academy at West Point, was $994,307 05 cts.; for subsistence of the army, 269,847; forage for officers, 39,126; for the recruiting service, 15,800; for the purchasing department, 141,127 59; [It was stated here, that, in purchasing clothing for the army, a preference was always given to American manufactures, unless the public would miterially suffer thereby;] for woollens, 20,000; for the medical and hospital department, 10,000; for the quarter-master-general's department, 249,000; for additional expenses at West Point, for out houses, offices, plate for diplomas, &c. 33,400—and for the purchase of a farm attached to the academy, 10,000. Having gone thus far in the bill, the house adjourned. *Feb.* 20; a statement of the affairs of the Bank of the U. States, was received from the Secretary of the Treasury; a list of the unproductive post-offices, for the year 1823, was received from the Post-Master General; the committee of elections reported unfavorably to Mr. Baily's retaining his seat as a member of the house of representatives—the resolution was ordered to lie on the table; a desultory and spirited debate arose among members, on a resolution relative to the tariff, which lasted till the Speaker called the house to take up the military appropriation bill—the bill was further filled up, as follows: for contingencies in the army, $20,000; armories, 360,000; ordnance service, 42,000; for revolutionary pensions, 1,291,716 39; for invalids, widows and orphans of soldiers, 313,174 42; and arrears in war department, 26,000 60. The house refused to take up the tariff bill this day, but adjourned over to Monday. *Feb* 23; a bill was reported, to secure the accountability of public officers; [illegible] bill, and the bill authorizing the laying out of certain roads in the territory of Florida, were both passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The house took up the tariff bill—Mr. Martindale, of N. York, moved to strike out the enacting clause of it, and made a speech of 2 or 3 hours in length *against his own motion*, which created a good deal of excitement among members; Mr. M. finally sat down, before finishing his speech—and the house received four messages from the President of the U. S. one relative to the rules and regulations of the army, compiled by Gen. Scott, another relative to the boundary line of the territory of Arkansas, another relative to the expense of transporting 200 troops to the mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific ocean, and the other relative to the Massachusetts militia claims. *Feb.* 24; two memorials were this day presented, on the subject of the tariff, and after a long, desultory, and sometimes [illegible] monious debate, the house adjourned over to *Feb.* 25; this day, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire what other provisions are necessary for securing the payment into the Treasury of fines and forfeitures, which accrue to the U. S. and remain in the hands of the clerks, marshals, &c. The tariff bill was again taken up; and after considerable debate, the house adjourned to Monday. *March* 1; the house adjourned this day, immediately after the members had assembled, in order to prepare for the funeral of Mr. *Wm. Lee Ball*, a representative from Virginia, who died on Sunday.

STUBBORN "FACTS."

1. Of the 261 members of Congress, Mr. Crawford's votes amounted to no more than *sixty two* in Caucus.

2. With the addition of two votes by proxy, his whole number of votes appeared to be but sixty-four.

3. This leaves against him 197 votes, and a MAJORITY against him of *one hundred and thirty-three* votes.

4. From TEN states he had no vote.

5. From FIVE states, he had but one vote each.

6. From TWO states, he had but two votes each.

7. From THREE states, he had but three votes each.

8. From the remaining four states, he had a majority in three only.

9. Three states cannot elect a President.

10. No man of "sound mind" in the country can now believe Mr. Crawford will be President,

11. Unless the National Intelligencer can make it appear that *three* forms a majority of *twenty four*.

Lithotomy.—We have witnessed with much pleasure the return of a little boy, aged 4 years and 9 months, (the son of Mr. *samuel Clark*, of Beaufort county, in this State,) from Philadelphia, who lately submitted to this most important surgical operation. The operation was performed by Dr. Physic in 2 1-2 minutes; and the child confined but five weeks, and is now in perfect health. We have had the curiosity to examine the Stone extracted from the bladder. It is a round oblong, of a hard texture, with several sharp knots on the body, measuring in length 3 1-4 inches, in circumference 4 1-4, and weighed 12 penny weights 18 grains. *Edenton Gaz.*

Mr. L. White, of Philadelphia, has just published, from Walker's great Dictionary, a selection of two or three thousand words, which are liable to be mispronounced.—*Nat. Journal.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1824.

We invite the attention of our readers to the debate, in the House of Commons of our last Legislature, on Mr. Fisher's *anti*-caucus resolutions, which we have this week commenced, on the first page of the paper.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Our readers have already been informed, that [illegible] been held, in the various counties, for delegates, who were to meet in Harrisburg, the seat of government of that State, on the 4th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Electors, to vote for President and Vice President, at the ensuing Presidential election. In most of the counties, at the elections, pretty sharp contests took place between the friends of the two Presidential candidates (and the only ones) who had any chance of success in that state, Gen. *Jackson* and Mr. *Calhoun*. That acrimony of temper which a warm strife at the polls always creates, was engendered between the friends of these two candidates, who had before so happily harmonized in political sentiment, and whose undivided exertions had, the last season, gained so signal a Republican ascendancy in that commonwealth. It was at this juncture, when the election for delegates was going on, and the issue hanging in doubt, that the meeting took place in Philadelphia, an account of which we published last week, and at which the friends of Mr. *Calhoun* most nobly and magnanimously came forward, and proposed to waive their personal choice, and unite with their republican brethren in favor of Gen. *Jackson*, on whom, it was found, the republican party could most harmoniously concentrate their support.

We have omitted, till now, making any remarks on the proceedings of the Philadelphia meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the movement was the effect of sober judgment, guided by *principle*, or whether it was caused by that effervescence of popular will, so characteristic of a city populace. The last information from Pennsylvania, confirms our first impression, and must satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that the step Mr. Calhoun's friends have taken in that State, was prompted by that disinterestedness which has uniformly characterized their conduct throughout the whole discussion of the Presidential question. They saw that a schism would be created among the republicans, if they persisted, with a blind zeal, to push the claims of their favorite; they saw that the *caucusites* were unwearied in their efforts to produce this schism, thinking that if they could divide the friends of Jackson and Calhoun, and excite embittered feelings between them, they might turn a current in favor of the caucus candidate: they saw all these movements of the enemies of the people, and nobly determined to sacrifice personal feelings on the altar of *principle*, and thereby defeat the schemes and intrigues of the agents of the radical caucus at Washington.

Many persons, especially among the caucusites, appeared to think it dubious what effect the proceedings in Philadelphia would have in the interior of the state; but the last information dissipates all doubts—the friends of Mr. Calhoun, in all the counties, have responded to the sentiments of their brethren in the city, (or will speedily do so,) and have cordially united in favor of Gen. Jackson; so that the 28 electoral votes of Pennsylvania are safe for Jackson, and no human effort can gain one of them for the caucus candidate.

The people of Pennsylvania, however, still cherish all that respect and admiration for Mr. Calhoun, which his brilliant talents, his decision of character, and his spotless integrity, at first inspired them with. As an evidence of their regard for him, it appears probable they will support him for Vice President; he has already been recommended, in different parts of the state, for that office.

We believe ours was the first paper in this State, which came out openly and undisguisedly in favor of the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency. From the moment the question was started, "Who ought to succeed Mr. Monroe as chief magistrate of the United States," we turned our eyes to *John C. Calhoun*; we thought we saw in him a man whose primitive and consistent republicanism, whose vigorous intellect and highly cultivated mind, and whose enlightened views of national policy, eminently qualified him to guide the destinies of this mighty and increasing Republic—*and we still think so.* But our attachment to an individual, in a *political* sense, is not of that bigoted stamp which marks the character of the *subject* or *vassal* of KINGLY authority; we were raised and educated "after the strictest rule of" republicanism, and were always taught that *principles* were paramount to every thing else, in a republican government—that they formed the pedestal, upon which our inimitable representative system of government rests. Could we still sustain our favorite candidate, consistently with the harmony and union of the people, we would invoke divine aid in doing so; but it has now become evident he cannot get the vote of Pennsylvania, which so much diminishes his prospects, that we should be foolhardy, indeed, still to urge his friends to support him, *at this time.* We now feel bound to yield his claims, and co-operate with the friends of Gen. JACKSON, in supporting Electors who will vote for him, in opposition to the caucus ticket. The *People's Ticket* is now nearly formed in this State—a few more names will complete it; in support of this ticket, let us all harmoniously unite—let us defeat the projects of the dictatorial *caucus*, by voting for the people's ticket, and elevating the *Hero of Orleans* to the Presidential chair of our country—that country which he so valiantly and successfully fought to defend, as well against the merciless savages of the wilderness, as the ruthless invaders of our country on the plains of Orleans.

In declaring our determination to advocate the election of Gen. Jackson in preference to the other two distinguished candidates who are opposed to the dictation of a *caucus*, Mr. A[illegible] readers that we mean not to disparage the claims of either of these gentlemen; but, on the contrary, we have a high regard and respect for their talents, and especially for the distinguished services and unblemished character of the former.....we should not repine to see either of them advanced to the highest office under our government; but we ask their friends to answer us, in the language of candor, whether they believe that either Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay can succeed, *in this State*, against the caucus ticket? *We* believe they cannot.....and we think the reflecting portion of their friends are well assured of it. And, taking it for granted that they are, we will again ask them, whether they do not believe that *Jackson* is now the only man who can beat the caucus ticket, *in North-Carolina?* And, if so, whether they would not rather vote for Jackson, than see the Electoral vote of the State given up to a despicable caucus?

ALBERT GALLATIN.

In the caucus which the members of the Virginia Legislature held to nominate candidates for Electors, a considerable degree of warmth was created among the members, when *Albert Gallatin* was proposed as a candidate for Vice President. Mr. Braxton said, "he was not prepared to vote for Mr. Gallatin. He was sorry he had lived long enough *to see a foreigner nominated for so important an office!*" But it was contended by those who supported Mr. Gallatin's nomination, that they ought not to incur the risk of losing the vote of Pennsylvania to Mr. Crawford, by turning their backs on her most distinguished citizen, (Mr. Gallatin) as Vice President; that upon Pennsylvania mainly depended the election of the next President—and that, therefore, that State ought to be conciliated, and induced to support Mr. Crawford. Now if the Virginia politicians flatter themselves with the idea of cajoling the respectable State of Pennsylvania, into a support of the radical candidate, by such artifices, they will, in the sequel, find themselves most egregiously cheated in their hopes. Since the meeting in Philadelphia, numerous expressions of the public voice have been heard of, from various parts of the State; all of which harmonize with the sentiments of the Philadelphia meeting. Indeed, there cannot be a doubt but the Harrisburg convention will nominate *Jackson* by a unanimous vote. At a meeting in one of the counties in that State, where Gen. Jackson was recommended for President, *John C. Calhoun* was unanimously recommended as Vice President.

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK.

We notice in the Saratoga (N. Y.) Sentinel, an article *marked*, as an indication for us to copy it, we suppose; in which there is the following paragraph:

"An attempt has recently been made by the proprietors of Webster's Spelling Book, to obtain an injunction against F. F. Marshall, the effects of which would be to prohibit him from publishing and vending his newly invented, and, we may add, vastly improved Spelling Book. This application, we understand, has been refused by Judge Skinner, and, we believe, very justly too."

Of E. F. Marshall's *newly invented* Spelling book, we know but little, never having seen but one copy; and we doubt whether a fiftieth part of the citizens of North-Carolina have been even as *lucky* as we have, in this respect. Our northern brethren may therefore quiet their fears, which an imagined *monopoly* on the part of the proprietors of Webster's Spelling-book seems to have excited. Our ancestors, to the third and fourth generation, were taught their rudiments from *Webster*; and, although other elementary books are worming themselves into use, we don't know that *Marshall's* Spelling book is used at all in this section of the Union.

BACHELORS IN CONGRESS.

Considerable pleasantry took place in Congress hall, during a debate, on the 19th ultimo, relative to an appropriation for the United States Military Academy at West Point. Mr. *Warfield*, of Maryland, having observed, "that he spoke in favor of the school from no personal or *parental* feelings, as, he thanked Heaven, he still enjoyed a state of *single blessedness*;" Mr. Floyd, in reply, remarked that "he was happy to observe the gentleman was very *thankful* even for the *smallest blessing*."

The Legislature of Alabama has appointed Commissioners, who are authorised to employ a competent person and assistants, to examine and take an accurate survey of the Muscle Shoals and Colbert's Shoals, and ascertain the practicability and best mode of improving the navigation of the Tennessee river.

Alabama paper.

THE TURF.

We are informed that the amateurs of racing are not likely to be again gratified with a race between a Southern Horse and Eclipse. It is known, that the backers of Eclipse have offered to run him, the ensuing Spring, against any Horse carrying 116 lbs weight—the course *not mentioned*. The gentlemen of the South, it is well known, have no Horse *old enough* to carry that weight with Eclipse; but they have, in return, made three distinct offers, viz:

1st. Mr. Harrison offers to *name a horse* and run against him, over the Washington *turf or mess* course, *any distance*, for *any* ed rules of the course selected.

2d. Mr. Wm R Johnson offers to run against Eclipse, for *any amount of money*, over the course at Long Island, or at Washington, agreeably to the established rules of the course at either; and,

3d A proposition has been made, from a highly respectable source, to run against Eclipse, *both Horses carrying a feather*, i. e each party carrying what weight they think proper.

The latter proposition, which appears so reasonable, being rejected, leaves no probability whatever of a race.—*Nat. In.*

The Caucus—Expressions of disappointment constitute the preface to every announciation by the friends of Mr. Crawford of the caucus proceedings. From Ritchie to Noah; from the Democratic Press to the National Intelligencer, we have the same sentence, as if by instinctive articulation: "We are disappointed in the numbers that attended the caucus"—"There were not as many attended as we expected." &c. &c.

From what we can gather of public sentiment generally, parties and partizans included, the caucus candidate has ruined his cause by this mode of nomination, and the caucus system is consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. There is a general murmur of disapprobation of the proceeding, and a firm determination among all parties to concentrate their forces in opposition to the caucus adherents. *Balt. Pat.*

Major General Scott and suite arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. Major Twiggs, with two companies of United States Infantry, has also arrived at New Orleans, to be stationed there.

A Dwarf—A man named Stevens, aged 50 years, 34 pounds in weight, measuring 37 1-2 inches high, said to be perfectly well formed, and of a manly appearance, is now exhibiting at Portland in Maine. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

On the 13th inst. the whole amount of the Greek Fund, in the hands of the Treasurer, at New-York, was about *thirteen thousand dollars.*

Letters from the Sandwich Island, says the Mercantile Advertiser, state that a Russian frigate and two sloops of war, were cruizing on the N. W. Coast in July, in quest of American vessels, but they had not fallen in with any of them.

The London Literary Gazette of the 13th December, says: "A correspondent assures us, that a native of Morocco, who accompanied Mr. Lancaster to Ireland, found the Irish language perfectly intelligible, and was himself understood by the people. The same person could converse with the Welsh, but not so readily."

A late English Paper states, that a butcher at Calais, killed a bullock which was reared on the plains of Waterloo, and on opening him found 13 musket balls, two nails, and the button of a soldier's coat.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

The Bridge, building across the Pee Dee, at this place, is now passable for foot passengers.—*Cheraw Intell.*

MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

Bagging—We have nothing new to add this week in either cotton bagging or osnaburgs; there are many inquiries.

Bagging, Cotton, 21 a 23 cents; Osnaburgs 10 a 12½c; Beans, (cask) $7; Bottles porter (gro.) 7 50 a 8; Bread, Pilot 5 50; do. navy 3 25; Crackers 6 a 7.

Cotton—We do not alter our rates. The sales were large, and principally for export to the Continent. Uplands and Alabamas ranged at 14 a 14½; Louisiana at 16½ a 17. Little doing in other descriptions. The transactions of the week embraced 2000 a 3000 bales.

Upland, 13 a 15½c; Tennessee 12½ a 13½; Louisiana 15 a 17; Alabama 13 a 15½

CHARLESTON, MARCH 1.

Cotton—Some sales of the lower qualities of *Sea-Islands*, and *Maine* and *Santee Cottons*, have been made this week, at from 18 to 20 cents.—The transactions in *Uplands*, have not nearly equalled those of the week previous; and good fair cottons, which had been held at 13 cents, have gone off at 12½ cents. The finer qualities, however, for the French market and Northern manufactories, fully supported the quotations in our last; say 14 to 14½ cents.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 4.

Cotton, 11 to 12½; flour, fine, 4½; superfine, 5; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, March 1.

Cotton, S. Island, 21 to 25, stained do. 12 to 15; Santee, 18 to 20; short staple, 12 to 14½; Rice, $3; inferior to good $2 a 2 75; Whiskey, (Penn.) 30 a 32 cts.; N. E. Rum, 36; Apple Brandy, 40 a 42 cents.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 4 to 5; Beeswax, 32; Tallow, 7; Beef, Boston Mess, $9½ a 10; No. 1, 7½; prime & No. 2, 6½; Mackerel, No. 2, $5½; No. 3, 4½ a 4¾; Bacon, 7 to 8 cents; Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 9 to 9½; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 21 a 24 cts.; Cogniac Brandy 110 a 3.30 per gal.; Russia & Swedes, 95 to 110 cts. per English 3 a 3½; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 40 a 42 cts. per bushel; Turks Island, 50; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 13; Brown, 7½ to 8½; Muscovado, 7½ to 9; St. Croix 9½ a 10½, New Orleans, 8 to 9; Inferior, 8 a 9½; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green 22 cts.; Inferior to good, 17 a 20 cts.; Tea, Hyson 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 80 cts. per gal.; West India, 65 cts.; Molasses, (W. I.) 23 to 24 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 cts.; Pimento, 20 a 22 cts.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 19th ult. by the Rev. J. Stanford, Mr. *B. George Robinson*, to Miss *Nancy Cowan*. Also, on the 12th ult. by Benjamin Howard, Esq. Mr. *Y. George Robinson*, to Miss *Jane M'Broom*, likewise of this county. Also, in Charlotte, on the 28th ult. by John Ingram, Esq. Mr. *William Birong*, to Miss *Catharine Bryant*, both of Charlotte. Also, in Wadesborough, on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lance, Dr *John G. Lance*, of Cheraw, to Miss *Rosanna Troy*, of the former place, daughter of the late Robt. Troy, Esq. Also, in Pittsborough, on the 5th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kolbuck, Mr. Joseph Small, to Miss *Elizabeth M. Bain*. Also, at Hoylesville, Lincoln county, on Thursday, the 26th February, by the Rev. H. Hunter, *Andrew Greer*, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, to Miss *Sarah Hoyle*, daughter of Andrew Hoyle, Esq. of the former place. Also, in Lincoln county, on the 17th ult. Captain *M. Hull*, to Miss *Margaret Cross*. Also, on the same day, *Daniel Holman*, Esq. to Miss *Mary Lourie*. Also, on Sunday the 22d, Col. *Henry Wise*, to Miss *Catharine Hofner*, daughter of Abram Hofner. Also, in this county, on the 4th inst. Mr. *Michael Switzer*, to Miss *Polly Pinkston*. Also, in this county, on the 7th inst. by Wm. H. Horah, Esq. Mr. *Christian Goodman*, to Miss *Rosanna Creson*. Also, in this county, on the 30th ultimo, by James W. Ramsay, Esq. Mr. *John Ervin*, to Miss *Rebecca Sanders*. Also, in this county on the 7th inst. by Moses A. Locke, Esq. Captain *Henry S. Parker*, to Miss *Nancy Pearce*.

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday, the 28th ult. the widow *Nancy Young*, aged 60 years.

After a protracted illness, at his lodgings, in this City, yesterday, the Hon. *William Lee Ball*, aged about 45, for several years past, and at the time of his death, a Representative in Congress, from the State of Virginia. *Nat. Intel.*

On Friday night last, at his residence in this city, after a long illness, Col. *Constant Freeman*, Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department, aged 67. Col. F. was an officer of the Army during the whole of the Revolutionary War, and from its commencement down to the termination of the late war with Great Britain.

In Washington, Autauga county, Alabama, on the 28th of December last, after a short illness, *William Travis*, Esq. attorney at law, in the 24th year of his age. Mr. Travis was a native of this county; he received his education under the instruction of the Rev. Jno. M. Wilson, of Cabarrus, and at the University of this State. He had been a citizen of Alabama two years previous to his decease; and had, by his piety and rectitude of conduct, conciliated the friendship and esteem of all who knew him.

In this county, on the 4th inst. *Eveline*, daughter of Jacob Travis, aged 4 years.

In Lisburn, Antrim county, Ireland, on the 24th of Sept. 1823, *John Hancock*, Esq. in the 61st year of his age. This gentleman's decease was an afflictive dispensation to his connexions and friends. The traits of his character were particularly marked by all the good qualities which distinguish the Irish people; he was warm in his attachments, generous to his friends, benevolent to the needy, and enthusiastic in asserting the rights and liberties of man, in whatever quarter of the globe he might chance to have his destinies cast.

NEW WHOLESALE
HARD-WARE STORE.

Charleston, S. C. No. 313, King-Street.

SMITH & ROBBINS have just received, and are now opening, 350 *PACKAGES*, consisting of a general and choice assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware; and have also, in Store,

Smith tools and Bellows, Steel
Gemine Whittemore cotton and wool Cards
Trace chains
Vices, Anvils, Lead
Patent and Carolina Hoes
American & English mill and cross-cut Saws
German and c. s. hand Saws
Hand and mill Saw files
Rasps, common and patent Curry-combs
German, English and American Scythes
Wire and Hair Sieves
Cut and wrought Nails
Hook, plate and raised Hinges
Swing and toilet Glasses, Brushes,

and every other article in their line; which they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Prices, those of New-York and Philadelphia. Country Merchants are particularly invited to call. 5it01

March 1, 1824.

POSTSCRIPT.

The few papers received by Saturday's mail were unusually barren of intelligence. A few articles will be found below, all we can glean that possesses much interest.

The New York Electoral Bill.—The committee of the Senate of New York, on this subject, has reported unfavorably to giving the choice of Electors to the people of the State. This committee is composed of Messrs. Dudley, McCall and Wooster, all of them known partizans of the *caucus* candidate. The committee was appointed by the President of the Senate, Lieut. Gov. *Root*, who is a notorious tool of the caucus: it was not expected of him, that he would appoint any others but caucusites on the committee; and nothing else was expected of *such* a committee, than that they would act contrary to the rights of the people. It is confidently believed, however, that the Senate will not dare reject a bill in favor of the right of suffrage, which passed the lower house with but *five* dissenting voices.

The nomination of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, (now a senator in Congress) to be minister to Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 5.

The ship Isabella, Capt. Leeds, in 45 days from Liverpool, has arrived below, with salt, dry goods, &c. to Alexander Brown and others. She brings papers to the 15th January, which, we learn, contain nothing of moment. Our last London dates were to the 12th.—*Patriot.*

The Osages have publicly disavowed any hostile intentions towards the whites, and condemn the murder by some of their tribe of the persons attached to the hunting parties of Major M'Elmurray and M. Barvaque. So says one of the Missionaries resident among them, in a letter to a friend in Washington.—*N. Y. Fat.*

Havana papers of the 16th ult., state that the British ship of war Thetis arrived there on the 13th, in 8 days from Vera Cruz. The passengers stated that the firing from the castle had ceased since December, and the inhabitants were returning to the town. It is stated, also, that the government of Cuba are about to substitute the metalic currency of dollars and cents, as money of account, in lieu of the imaginary denominations of pesos, reals, &c. *Ib.*

On the 20th of February, four American seamen arrived at Havana from Cape Antonio, who stated that they belonged to an American brig captured off that place by pirates, who had murdered the captain and mate. The seamen came on foot from the Cape, and were in a distressing situation. *Ib.*

The Miles Standish, which lately arrived at Plymouth, left Cadiz on the 29th December. The captain states that no Spanish men of war had sailed from that place for South America; but 2 two-deckers, a frigate, and a brig, were fitting out for Lima, with all expedition, and a hot press of men was going on. *Ib.*

The National Republican, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, contains a long letter from Mr. Gazlay, member of Congress from the district, in which he states his preference for General Jackson, and affirms that the general, if elected, will serve *for one term only*. He mentions that "a few busy office and place men, at Washington, intend to keep the office of President at their own disposal," and that "a Vice President of talents and standing, would be in their way in making a good bargain."

Monsieur Gallatin, who is notoriously the greatest intriguer in the United States educated in the school of Talleyrand, is nominated by the *Gag-Caucus*, for the second office in the country. A man who is also a foreigner, and has so little respect for the Constitution of the Republic, that he was the most influential person who figured in the Pennsylvania insurrection. He came to this country, a fortune hunter; and at so late a period of life, that he speaks our language very imperfectly. Will the people submit to have such a man rule over them? National pride, policy, honour.....all forbid it. *New London (Con.) Gazette.*

Caution.—A Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bill of the *Bank of South Carolina*, was received in payment yesterday, by a gentleman of this city. It is of the emission of May, 1824. It was discovered about two years since, that bills of this description had been forged, and an advertisement was published by the Bank, calling their genuine ones in; but it would appear that some of the counterfeits are still abroad, and the public are, therefore, cautioned to be on their guard against receiving them.

Charleston Courier, March 2.

Journeymen Tailors.

I WANT to employ 2 or 3 journeymen Tailors, who are good workmen and steady men; to whom good wages and steady employ will be given. WM. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 15, 1824. 3it99

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.

N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of

New Goods.

Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, *PALLIFOX,*

LATE the property of Judge Murphey, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 25, 1824 8it'03

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a plantation on which he now resides, 3 miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, containing 240 acres. There are on this farm, good buildings, of all kinds; the necessary quantity of tillable and meadow land; a good well is sunk near the barn, and an excellent spring on the lot. This plantation and improvements, will be sold on easy conditions. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB JULIN.

March 8, 1824. it'99

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

Morganton Female Academy.

THIS Institution will continue the current year under the management of the Rev. Chauncey Eddy, Mrs. Eddy, and Miss Parkman, the same as the last year.

The discipline and course of studies are the same as those adopted in the most approved seminaries of New England and New-York.

The first quarter of the present year has already commenced, but admission can be obtained at any time, and the bills will be made out from the time of admission.

As the object of the institution is the intellectual, and religious improvement of the young Ladies, the Instructors feel themselves bound to exercise an attentive guardianship over them,—to check their desires for vulgar and degrading amusements, and to direct their attention to such things as are calculated to refine the manners, enlarge the mind and improve the heart.

Good boarding can be obtained, either at the Academy, with the Instructors, or in the immediate vicinity, at the rate of eighty dollars per year.

Terms, $6 25 per quarter; or $5, when instruction in Painting is not required; payable at the end of each quarter.

Morganton, Feb. 21, 1824. 4t98

Shoe-Shop.....*removed.*

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a *new shop*, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

March 2, 1824. 93

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than my brother chips.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware, *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public at large, that he has just received from the city of Charleston, an elegant and general assortment of Goods, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery,*
Groceries, *Saddlery,*
Hardware, *Crockery, &c. &c.*

all of which he is determined to sell on accommodating terms. DAVID STOKE.

Concord, Feb. 17, 1824. 3it97

N. B. He also continues to keep on hand a general assortment of BOOKS, viz:

Anne of Brittany
Arithmetics
Adams' Narrative of suffering in Africa
American Star.
Bracenbridge's voyage to South-America
Blair's Sermons
Brownie of Bodsbeck
Ballad romances
Bernhard's Tour
Barrington and Bufoy on the North pole
Bibles, various kinds.
Cœlebs in search of a wife
Charlamagne
Camp meeting Hymns
Chalmer's sermons
Cavalier, (Novel)
Christian Soldier
Chap Books
Comforts of old age
Charlotte Temple
Crook in the Lot
Common prayer Book
Copy Scripts
Conversation on Chemistry
Cicero's Orations Latin.
Don Quixotte
Divine Worship
Darwin's Zoonomia
Dugdale's Horace.
Emigrant's Guide
Evening entertainment
Erskin's Sermons
Enfield's Speaker
Elements of Drawing.
Family instructor
Florence McCarthey
Family of Ortenburg
Fourfold state of Grace
Father's Tales
Felix Alvarez.
German Prayer Books
Gil Blas
Goldsmith's History of England
Goldsmith's Rome
German Hymn Books
German Bibles
Greek Testaments
General view of France.
Hymn Books, (various kinds)
Harris' discourses on Masonry
Halls' distiller
Henry's Travels in Canada
Hall on Communion
Horne on Missions
Humboldt's Spain
Horace Delphini
Harold the dauntless.
Imitation of Christ
Ilderim, (a poem)
Ivanhoe.
John Decastro's history.
Kendal's Travels
Knox's Essays
Kenilworth, (Novel)
Luther's Doctrine
Letter Writer
Latrobe's Africa
Locke's Essays
Life of Spencer
Law of Lien
Life of Washington
Letters from the Mountains
Life of Mrs. Graham
Life of Harriet Newell
Life of Fennel
Life of Green
Life of Wellington
Latin Books.
McLaurin's Essays
Mason's Monitor
Manners and Customs of Nations
Matincourt
Marrow of the Church
Minister's Instructions
Mair's Latin Syntax
Masonic Song Book.
New Testaments
No Fiction
No Cross, no Crown
Natural History.
Ovid's Metamorphosis.
Parent's Friend
Paddock's Narrative
Pirate
Pilgrim's Journal
Power of Religion
Pilgrim's Hymns
Pindar's Poems
Pilgrim's Progress
Poems, Original
Preparation for Death.
Rambles in Italy
Rob Roy
Rise and Progress
Return of the Jews
Ready Reckoners.
Sass' Journey to Rome
Smucker on the Revelation
Saul, a poem by Southey
School and Lefroy's reports
Spy, an American novel
Trial for Conspiracy
Trail's Sermons
Thornton Abbey
Tale of a Tub
Thaddeus of Warsaw
Tuckey's Expedition
Taylor's Arator
Travels of a Philosopher
The universal receipt Book.
Wirts Life of Patrick Henry
War in Florida
Weems' Pamphlets
Wilson's Russia
Washington's Letters
Walker's Dictionary.
Virgil Delphini
Velvet Cushion.
Young's Night thoughts
Zion's Pilgrim.

Also, writing and wrapping paper by the ream

Valuable Land and Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of said land and Plantation, lying in Montgomery county, on both sides of Beaver Dam Creek, half mile above the mouth of said creek, one mile above the Narrows of the Yadkin; containing 448 acres, well watered, with a good mill seat, with a good dwelling-house, with all other necessary out-houses; with excellent apple and peach orchards. Three other tracts, lying on the waters of Little River, containing 600 acres, unimproved. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

WEST HARRIS.

February 13, 1824. 3it97

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, *DOLPHIN,*

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13t03

THE MUSE.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

THE RADICAL CAUCUS.

The mountain has labor'd, the mouse has crept forth,
The tedious agony's o'er;
Proclaim to the east, to the west, and the north,
That Caucus counts more than three score.

Firm phalanx of sages, "all dyed in the wool,"
Legitimate democrats too;
And he that won't tread in the steps of this school,
Is denounc'd by the whole sixty-two.

Sixty-two is the number—two more than three score—
Who promise our freedom to guard;
From reports we had heard, we expected some more,
But mustering forces goes hard.

Sixty-two did I say; Oh! their pardon I crave,
Who sent in their votes by a friend—
Be assured 'tis all fair, the votes thus to save,
Of all such as could not attend.

Sixty-four—magic number! five dozen and four,
Long may you in history shine;
Should you fail in your efforts, the gods will deplore,
And liberty weep at your shrine.

LA FAYETTE.

Our readers know that Congress has passed a unanimous resolve, authorising the President of the United States to employ a ship of the line to convey this distinguished soldier of our Revolution to America, whenever he may feel disposed to visit us. This is an honorable testimony of the affectionate regard which Americans ought to feel for this illustrious [illegible] soldier of liberty: his name will ever be cherished in the hearts of all true republicans. The following brief sketch of his character, and of his services in our cause, we are sure must be acceptable to all in whose bosoms there exists a single spark of patriotism or noble feeling; for if we love our liberties, we ought to love those brave men who helped to achieve them.

Ed. West. Car.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

This illustrious man exhibited by his conduct a single example to all who sympathize in the misery and oppressions of foreign nations. He did not, in 1776, content himself in declaiming in behalf of the sons of liberty in America, as we waste our time in behalf of the struggling Greeks; but the Marquis, at the age of nineteen, not only approved our cause, but determined to jeopardize his life in the contest for our rights.

In 1776 he communicated his intention to our then unacknowledged ambassadors at Paris; they failed not to encourage his intentions, justly concluding that his departure would aid our cause. News however was soon received in France, that our army in New-Jersey, dwindled to a handful of 2000, had fled towards Philadelphia before the British forces, which amounted to 30,000. Our cause then became so desperate in the eyes of Europe, that our commissioners were hardly able to hire a vessel to convey this nobleman to America; and they felt bound honestly to discourage his project. He, however, did not despond, but from his own resources purchased and fitted out a vessel to convey him to America. This bold step engaged universal attention. The French court despatched a vessel to restrain his enterprize; the orders for his return he disobeyed, and arrived in Charleston, S. C. He was received by Congress with marks of high respect. When he entered our military service, he required that he should be permitted to serve at his own expense, and that he should begin his service as a volunteer. After joining the army, he lived with Washington and enjoyed his friendship. In thus leaving his country, he exposed himself to the displeasure of his own court, at the same time he tore himself away from the beloved partner of his bosom, then in the state of domestic solicitude.

His military services are familiar to every well-informed American; he continued to serve till the surrender of Cornwallis. In November 1781, Congress gave him permission to return to France, and expressed to him their exalted opinion "of his judgment, vigilance, gallantry and address, and of his merits and military talents," and directed a proper conveyance to be furnished to him for his return to France.

The Marquis remained in France three years: in April, 1783, Congress, by a resolve, expressed their satisfaction "with the reasons that have prevailed with Maj. Gen. the Marquis de la Fayette for his stay in Europe, and have a high sense of his constant attachment to their interest and welfare."

In the summer of 1824, after the establishment of peace, the Marquis visited the United States, with an accomplished companion, Mons. de Caraman, a Knight of Malta, and Captain of Dragoons. He arrived on the 4th of August, and remained till the 24th of December; during which time he travelled 1800 miles; twice visited his adopted father, Washington, at Mount Vernon; traversed eight of the United States; visited almost every remarkable military spot; assisted at the forming a treaty with the *Six Nations* of Indians, at Fort Schuyler on the Mohawk, in company with the deputies from Congress and from Pennsylvania, M. de Marbois, Consul General of France, and the Chevalier de Caraman. The Marquis delivered an address in the French language to the Indian Chiefs, one of whom, in reply, exclaimed, "Behold this belt, received from our father MONTCALM, some twenty years ago, by our fathers;" thus showing how deep and lasting an impression had been made on the minds of the savage tribes by the exploits of the gallant Montcalm, who never encountered his equal in the field, till he met Wolf on the Plains of Abraham. Fayette, seven years before, had been present at a council with these savages at Fort Johnson.

The Marquis, during this tour, was received in every town and village with innumerable proofs of the sincere respect and enthusiastic gratitude of our citizens. He spent several weeks in Boston and in New-York: at the latter city the disbanded officers of the continental army gave a sumptuous dinner in honour of their fellow soldier. His reception in Boston was splendid, with the ringing of bells, salvos of artillery, public dinners and balls, shouts of the people, and fireworks. On the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, he was invited by the Governor and the Legislature, then in session, to meet the two houses in the senate room, to receive their congratulations on his safe arrival in America, and afterwards partook of a public dinner in Faneuil Hall. One of the toasts was,

"13. This memorable day—Saratoga and Yorktown."

At Providence, Newport, and Hartford, he was received with similar marks of attention.

He visited Salem on the 29th of October, and was escorted into town by the principal citizens, in carriages and on horseback, amid throngs who rent the air with acclamations. At his lodgings he was waited on by a deputation from the town and the continental officers, who presented to him an *Address*, to which he returned the following appropriate and courteous answer, which we copy from the manuscript in his own hand writing:

"*Gentlemen:* From the early period when you generously joined in the noble contest, your efforts have been so steady and liberal, that my regard for this town dates with my attachment to the American cause. Impressed with these sentiments, I cannot but be perfectly happy in this visit, and in your flattering welcome.

"Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept the thanks of a respectful and affectionate heart. And I pray God that the two elements, upon which your exertions have been so conspicuous, may be to the town of Salem inexhaustible sources of happiness and prosperity. LA FAYETTE."

He was then escorted through an immense concourse, to Concert Hall, where he partook of an elegant public dinner, after which the following toasts were given, which we insert as a memorial of the opinions and feelings of the time:

1. The United States.
2. Congress.
3. His Most Christian Majesty.
4. Washington.*
5. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
6. The Heroes who have bled in our cause.
7. The friends of virtue and freedom, throughout the world.
8. The late army of the United States.
9. May the alliances which America has formed in her adversity, be religiously observed in her prosperity.
10. May we never withhold from government the essential powers of doing good, from a jealous apprehension of domestic evil.
11. May the future sons of America sufficiently prize the legacy which we at so great an expense have purchased for them.
12. May America never be so insensible to merit as to pass it unnoticed.

The Marquis then gave the concluding toast:

The town of Salem—May the elements conspire to her prosperity.

The evening was concluded with a brilliant ball, at which the Marquis was present.

He extended his tour as far eastward as Portsmouth.

In December, 1784, before he embarked to return to France, the Continental Congress appointed "a Committee of one member from each state, to receive the Marquis, and in the name of Congress to take leave of him." They were "instructed to assure him that Congress continue to entertain a high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe; and that they will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him." The wise and virtuous JOHN JAY, then just returned from his diplomatic labors in France, was Chairman of the Committee. The Marquis returned an elegant and eloquent answer, which is entered on the Journals of Congress; in the course of it he observed, "May this immense Temple of Freedom ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind!"

In September, 1695, his son *George Washington Fayette*, arrived in the United States, and was immediately taken under the protection of President Washington, and placed in New-Jersey to be educated. In April following, Edward Livington, then and now a Representative in Congress, introduced a resolution to inquire into the circumstances of the son, and received from him an affecting and well writen letter, expressing his gratitude for the kind attention of the Legislature of the United States, of the President, and of every person to whom he had been made known, and declaring that he had no wants, and was as happy as he could be in his separation from his father, then involved in the troubles of the French Revolution.

Forty years have now elapsed since the Marquis de la Fayette was in this nation. How would it excite his wonder and admiration again to visit us, and behold populous and polished cities flourishing on the spot where he then attended a Council with the savage tribes of our forests!

* This toast was originally written "*General* Washington;" but the late Dr. Orne, one of the Committee, proposed that "General" be expunged, observing that Washington was greater than any "General," intimating that

"His name alone struck every *title* dead."

The amendment was adopted.

TO YOUNG MEN.

He that tilleth his land, shall be satisfied with bread; but he that followeth vain persons, is void of understanding. *Proverbs.*

Are you a young Mechanic, Merchant, Physician, or Lawyer, and about to establish yourself in life? If you are wise, look to your own resources alone, and adopt all your measures accordingly. Honestly suit your style of living to your income, having no regard whatever to the splendor that surrounds you in the establishments of your wealthier or perhaps poorer but infatuated neighbors. A few years of patient diligence and strict economy may afford you not only the comforts, but, should you have a taste for them, even the elegancies of life. While, in the mean time, "those butterflies that flitted around you with all the arrogance that usually attend the thoughtless votaries of fashion and pretenders to high life, will be stripped of their plumage, and left naked to a winter of wretchedness and despair. Adopt your plans as above advised, and go on in the majesty of virtuous diligence and perseverance, turning neither to the right hand nor the left. Give a deaf ear alike to the syren songs of pleasure, and the scoffs and sneers of the licentious proud, who want the moral fortitude to emulate, and therefore affect to despise your virtue. *Family Visiter.*

MAXIM.

The greatest men are men of simple manners. Parade, ceremony, show, and a profusion of compliments are the artifices of little minds, made use of to swell themselves into an appearance of consequence, which nature has denied them.

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans,

and cheap wholesale Store.

Office at Cheraw, December 22, 1823.

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandize.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lower river from 8 to 12 hours, and in the river from 3 to 8 to [illegible]. Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, covenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a *Wholesale Store*, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hhds. northern Rum; 3 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogsheads Gin, Maderia and other Wines, (some 7 years old;) 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 30 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Roram or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs,—the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and duffil Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1823. t97*

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauser and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, *vs.* the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them.

it98 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.

Germanton, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. $2

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw *vs.* John S. M'Curdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. c.

Price advt. $4. i'04

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824. Hoyle, Son, & Coxe, *vs.* Samuel A. M'Kenzie. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Hugh Ewing and William Campbell, and on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Samuel A. M'Kenzie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by Court, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him: Ordered, that publication hereof be made three weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness,

YARBRI M'BEE, c. c.

Price adv. $1 25. i98.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Equity.....Samuel Roach, *vs.* Hugh McDowell, James Moore, Andrew Heron, and others. In this case, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that unless James Moore and Andrew Heron, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Mecklenburg on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them. it'1

Price adv. $2. D. R. DUNLAP, c. M. E.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to authorize the laying out and opening certain Public Roads in the Territory of Florida.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be opened, in the territory of Florida, a public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, commencing at Deer Point, on the Bay of Pensacola, and pursuing the old Indian Trail to the Cow Ford, on the Choctawhatchy river; thence, to the Ochesee Bluff, on the Appalachicola river; thence, in the most direct practicable route, to the site of Fort St. Lewis; thence, as nearly as practicable, on the old [illegible] river at Picolata; which road shall be plainly and distinctly marked, and shall be of the width of twenty-five feet.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to employ the troops of the United States stationed in Florida, in such manner as he may think proper, in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of said road.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for defraying the expenses of opening said road, the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed and marked out, the most direct and practicable route for a public road from Cape Sable, passing by Charlotte Harbor and the Bay of Tampa, to the Point where the Suwaney river will be intersected by the road to be opened from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and to cause to be surveyed and marked out, the route for a public road, from Cape Florida to St. Augustine.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, for defraying the expenses of the surveys aforesaid, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the U. States and
President of the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate the surveying of the public and private lands in the southern part of Alabama.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the lands in the state of Alabama shall be attached to the District of the Surveyor of public lands in the state of Alabama, and the surveying of all public and private lands, in the said state, shall hereafter be made under his direction; and it shall be the duty of the principal Deputy Surveyor of the district, east of the Island of New Orleans, and east of Pearl river, to return the plats of all private claims within the State of Alabama, to the office of the said Surveyor.

Approved: *Washington, Feb.* 28, 1824.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian."

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an act, passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," be, and the same is hereby declared to be revived, and continued in force, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Approved. *Washington, Feb.* 20, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823.....Sherwood Kennedy and Nancy his wife, *vs.* Zebulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, ——— Stockard, and Betsy his wife, ——— Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abram Lowe, Samel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Keziah Lowe; also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsey his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, ——— Stockard and Betsey his wife, ——— Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, reside out of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

GEORGE LOCKE, c. & M. E.

Price adv. $2 50. it97

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824.....Aaron Camp *vs.* Francis Coxe; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this [illegible] is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereo decreed accordingly.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. c.

Price adv. $2. it98

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons from trading with my apprentice, Lex Bass: those who do so, may expect that the law will be enforced against them. H. ALLEMONG.

March 7, 1824. 3it98